

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES

The Best Yet
A Good Sterling Silver Thimble for 25c.
We are now importing these goods direct from the manufacturers and can give you the best goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just Think. A Good Sterling Silver Thimble for 25c.

We also carry a stock in Gold, Gold FILLED, Silver with Gold Inlaid, and FANCY SILVER, at prices from 50c. to \$8.

CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO.,
Jewellers, 47 Government St.

.....Smoke.....

COPE'S GOLDEN MAGNET TOBACCO

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Isherwood's Egyptian Cigarettes.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y
AGENTS.

Klondike Outfitting.....

WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

All Aboard for

Pine Creek, Lake Atlin

The Latest Rich Discoveries.

Take the first steamer after having secured a First-Class Outfit from

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO., 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

Letter Mail to Dawson

AND TO INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Our mail bag leaves Victoria every few days. All letters arrive safely sent by us, as every one along the route enquires on the steamer for letters.

CHARGES \$1.00 PER LETTER.

Express package charges on enquiry.

BENNETT LAKE AND KLONDIKE NAVIGATION CO.

39 Government Street, Victoria.

Victoria Fall Races

At the Driving Park on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 16-17

\$1,400 IN PURSES.

500 RUNNING RACES EACH DAY.

Montana, Oregon, Washington, California, and British Columbia stables will be represented by the fastest horses that have ever competed on the Coast.

First race each day at 3 p.m. sharp.

The Fifth Regiment Band will be in attendance each afternoon.

Prof. C. Gartner, B.A.

Voice Production, Art of Singing

and Instrumental Music...

An opportunity for receiving a thorough musical education. The methods used in teaching are those of the leading European masters and conservatories of music. For catalogues and particulars call or address STUDIO, Room 85, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B.C.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE—Lloyd's Glass Insurance Co. of New York. J. W. Meller, agent, guaranteed replaced within 24 hours. Tel. 24

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CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

AT

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for

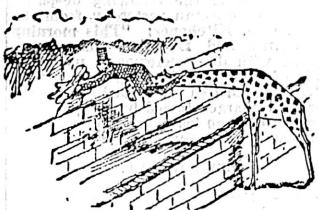
MINERS'

SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

A Pleasant Experience



During the past week we have enjoyed the pleasant experience of sending away from our store hundreds of delighted patrons. Most of them had bought groceries from us before and knew they were running no risk, despite the very low prices, because they got the very best goods.

A FEW FOR THIS WEEK.

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour \$1.45 Sack
Snow Flake.....\$1.20 Sack
Granulated Sugar.....20lb. for \$1
Best Manitoba Creamery Butter 25c. lb
" Dairy " 20c. lb
Use Dixi Hams and Bacon.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

\$500,000.00

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
And for building purposes
AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

D. H. Macdowall,

Commission Agent, Room 4, Williams Bldg
28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENT FOR

Enamelled Iron Signs.
Steel Rails, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets Etc.
Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

AUCTION

154 Pandora Ave., at 2 p.m.,

Thursday, September 8th,

I will sell on the premises all the

Household Furniture and Effects

Viz.: Bedroom sets, mattresses, pillows, curtains, carpets, toilet sets, B. W. extension table and leaf seat covers, sewing machine, clocks, lamps, splendid cook stove with water connections, tables, chairs, baby buggy, crockery, etc. House open from 10:30 on day of sale. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

GEORGE BYRNES

THE NATIVE who gathers the raw rubber has but little idea of the uses to which it will be put.

An advertisement of articles made from this highly valuable substance is contained in our catalogues such as

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Your Ice Cream will be delicious
if flavored with Blue Ribbon
Extract of Vanilla.

TWO HOLIDAY HORRORS

Steam Engine Dashes Full Speed
Into Crowded Trolley Car
at Cohoes.

Eighteen Dead and Others Fatally
Injured—Similar Accident
at Washington.

Cohoes, N.Y., Sept. 5.—One of the most appalling disasters in the history of railway wrecks occurred in this city to-night shortly before 8 o'clock. A trolley car of the Troy City railway was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware & Hudson railway at the crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge which connects the city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air.

Eighteen of the 35 passengers are dead and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburg were crowded with passengers returning from a Labor Day picnic at Lanesboro park, a pleasure resort near Troy. The crossing where the accident occurred is at a grade. The motor car was struck directly in the centre by the engine of the train which was going at a high rate of speed. The accident came without the slightest warning. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he readied the track and opened his lever and started the car at full speed but his efforts were in vain. With a crash that startled the city for blocks from the scene of the disaster the powerful monster of steam crashed into the lighter vehicle.

The effect was horrible. The motor car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity—for the car was crowded to overflowing—were torn and mangled. Those in the front of the car met with the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree, and every human being in that section of the car was killed.

The sight at the scene of the accident was horrible. A mass of shattered humanity lay about. Headless and limbless trunks were found in some cases 50 feet from the crossing. The pilot of the engine was smashed, and amid its wreckage were the corpses of two women. The shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying made the experience gruesome in the extreme. The passengers on the train suffered no injury with the exception of the violent shock.

The injured were taken to the city hospitals and to the Continental knitting mill, the former not having sufficient ambulance service to care for them all. Washington, Sept. 5.—A locomotive struck an electric car here to-night, killing two persons and injuring one other.

GLADSTONE'S WILL.

The Venerable Statesman Penned It Himself—Value of His Estate.

London, Sept. 5.—The will of the late Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,500. Mr. Gladstone's will was written himself in an ordinary memorandum book, is a document of about two thousand words and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. The second clause of the will had reference to funeral arrangements, and says:

"Commanding myself to the infinite mercy of God in the Incarnation Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary; and I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me."

After appointing his sons as executors, the will charges the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that, as head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to other members thereof, and to his wife, and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants and bequests to his grandson William, as heir, heirs to all the patents of the crown offices held by testator and books and prints presented him by the Queen, letters to the Queen, etc. The will bears date of November 20, 1890.

SHIP YARDS AFIRE.

Outbreak at Elswick Puts Warships in Danger—Thousands Thrown out of Work.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 5.—A fire started last night in an engine shed in the Elswick ship yards. For some time there was considerable alarm as it was thought that the flames would damage six warships that are building there. The fire was extinguished, however, before it spread much. A quantity of machinery was ruined. Two or three thousand hands will be without work until the machinery is replaced.

RUSSIAN ARROGANCE.

Czar's Subjects Acting in Liaotong as if They Owned the Place.

London, Sept. 6.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times who has just paid a visit to Ning Chwang in the province of Liaotong, Manchuria, a terminus of the proposed railway extension, the contract for building which has been at issue between the Russian and British governments, says: "The Russians are acting there quite regardless of the rights of Englishmen and others and as if the place belonged to them."

According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai it is rumored there that the British fleet is under orders to rendezvous at Ning Chwang.

London, Sept. 5.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says the Tientsing-ching kiang railroad contract has been promised to a syndicate backed by Anglo-German capital.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Sifton Coming to the Coast—In- tense Heat at Toronto—Obituary.

James Ferrier Kirk, a prominent financial man of Toronto, and a very popular sportsman, died very suddenly yesterday.

The hot spell still prevails at Toronto, though there was a slight moderation on Saturday and Sunday, only ninety de-

DIVIDED AS TO ALASKA.

Quebec Commissioners Have No Solution of Boundary Difficulty—Newfoundland Baulking.

Canada Takes to Suggestion to Adopt the American Alien Labor Law.

Quebec, Sept. 5.—The nearest approach to a positive agreement has been reached by the international commissioners in the matter of the alien labor laws. The United States commissioners are said to be ready to consent that the United States alien laws shall not operate on the Canadian frontier, providing the Canadian government have passed and enforced laws including identically the same classes of immigrants as the United States laws provide against. This Canada may do.

The Alaska boundary dispute is understood to divide the commissioners as much as ever.

The abrogation of the bonding privileges enjoyed in the United States by Canadian railways is not insisted upon by all the commissioners from the United States.

The shore fisheries question is far from settlement. Sir Jas Winters, for Newfoundland, wants to have authority to negotiate a direct treaty with the United States, irrespective of Canada, protesting against his colony being commercially ostracized by the United States in extending preferential trade to Great Britain.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 5.—Sir James Winter, the Premier, returned to-day from the Quebec conference in order to meet the British royal commission on the French shore question whose members are expected on Sunday next. Judging from reliable reports of the Premier's work at Quebec the prospects are bright for a satisfactory arrangement of the dispute between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—The chambers assembled to-day. At the opening of the session, the secretary read a letter from Senor Rodriguez, senator from Porto Rico, refusing to obey the summons to attend. The premier, Senor Sagasta, arrived in the insignia of his office, ascended the tribune and read a decree authorizing the government to present to the chamber a draft of a law empowering the ministry to renounce sovereignty. The president of the senate proposed a secret discussion of the decree, and, despite the protests of some senators, ordered that the galleries be cleared, which was done, amid loud murmurs of disapproval.

The chamber soon became involved in a discussion of press censorship, and a deputy inquired the motive

underlying a circular which Gen. Chinchilla, General of Madrid, had addressed to newspapers regarding their reports of the sessions of the cortes. He declared that the censorship was inconsistently applied, and that the effect of the circular was to punish possible errors in ad-

vice.

Gen. Jaenadas, ad interim governor of the Philippine islands, replying to the government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago, reports that to assure the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a permanent army of 60,000 men, fleet and an endless quantity of material.

PERSONALS.

F. J. Walker, of this city, is paying a visit to the Okanagan valley, of which he is one of the principal settlers.

R. A. and Mrs. Simpson have returned to their home in Manitoba after a pleasant tour through this province and California.

F. S. and Mrs. Barnard, with the latter's sisters, the Misses Loewen, are summering at the B. C. ranch, Vernon.

A. M. Campbell, of the Nelson Economic, is guest at the Balmoral.

Great Britain has a standing army of 220,000 men under the reserve forces

of 720,000 men under command.

Gen. Jaenadas is a trained

soldier; in Germany there is a ratio to

every twelve persons and every six males.

Russia has such a large population that in spite of her big army only one man out of 947,000 well-trained soldiers. Should necessary arise the militia would be called out, bringing the Czar's forces up to 9,000,000

men.

The German army comes next, with a standing army of 508,000 men, rising to 2,500,000 in time of war, while the calling out of reserves would bring it to 4,370,000. Despite the regular army is increasing yearly.

The German army numbers 555,000 in time of peace. War would bring it to 2,200,000 men. The reserves added make the number of men 4,300,000.

The peace army of Austria-Hungary numbers 365,000; in war it would be 2,500,000, and with the reserves, 4,000,000.

Forces are being reduced in Italy because the people are too poor to pay the necessary taxes. The standing army is therefore but 174,000, war bringing it up to 1,473,000, the reserves making the force 2,200,000.

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The Colonist.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

The News-Advertiser suggests to the Colonist that one way of testing public opinion upon the Lieutenant-Governor's action in dismissing his late advisers is to set up candidates against the new ministers when they offer for re-election. "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly. To paraphrase General Canrobert's comment on the charge of the Light Brigade, our contemporary's suggestion is attractive, but it is not politics.

By-elections, may be, and often are indications of the drift of public opinion. To refer to a case, which has been cited already in connection with the late crisis, Governor Manners-Sutton, of New Brunswick, claimed that the tendency of public opinion, as shown at a by-election, warranted him in concluding that if the people were again asked to express themselves on the question of confederation they would give a very different answer to that returned at the general elections a year previous. And so he precipitated a change of government and a dissolution. We all know that in Great Britain by-elections are regarded as barometers of public opinion. But such elections are not those occasioned by the acceptance of a portfolio by a person who is already in the house. In the great majority of cases such elections are unopposed. Rarely are they made a trial of party strength or the test of a principle. The reason of this is obvious on little consideration. If a man has already been elected, it is to be presumed that his constituents will re-elect him if he has occasion to come before them again during the lifetime of the same legislature. Moreover, the promotion from the position of private member of that of a cabinet minister is always recognized as a compliment to the constituency which the member represents, as well as a positive advantage and shrewd political leaders do not care to take chances in submitting the fate of a party or principle to what is in a sense a packed jury. If any member of the Sennin cabinet had been taken from a constituency which at the general elections had pronounced in favor of Mr. Turner, the case would have been altered, a challenge would have been thrown down, which Mr. Turner and his friends must have taken up. But it is needless to say that this is not the case.

We are not arguing against opposition to the ministers at the by-elections. The practice is to leave the determination of matters of that nature to the people of the several constituencies and for outsiders to keep their hands off, and we assume that this rule will be followed in the forthcoming elections. The opposing of a minister under conditions like the present is always a matter for his own constituents to determine.

It would be rank folly to submit so vital a question as that involved in the action of the Lieutenant-Governor to the verdict of three constituencies, which have directly profited by it, that is so far as it is a profit for a constituency to be represented in the cabinet. All the people of British Columbia, not simply those of Vancouver, West Yale and Nelson, are concerned in the proper settlement of that question. It must be passed upon first by the house and later by all the constituencies. We do not believe that a year will pass without a general election, when we hope it will be decided by the people of British Columbia once for all whether or not we have responsible government.

ALIEN MINERS.

It is well to remind the people of British Columbia that one of the subjects to be dealt with at the Quebec conference is the rights of miners in Canada and the United States respectively. The intention is to reach some conclusion which will be permanently binding upon both countries. We wish to point out that the action which the commissioners may take is likely to call for action by the legislature of this province. Neither the Imperial nor the federal parliament has the right to dispose of this question without consultation with the legislature of this province, which under the terms of the Confederation act has the exclusive power to deal with it. We have hitherto in British Columbia admitted aliens to an equal right in mines with ourselves, the people of the United States having in that respect no greater advantage than other aliens. Will we be asked to restrict the privileges of other aliens and declare those of American citizens permanent? Just now we have the right to say that no aliens shall have any right whatever in our mines, and a very considerable number of our people would like to see the legislature exercise it. It was one of the moot questions in the last house and there is no doubt that the government had favored such a policy, the house would have promptly voted to prevent the issue of mining licenses to any except British subjects, or persons who had declared their intention of becoming such. The policy of the late government was to leave an open door in this matter. What is the policy of the present government on the subject, or has it any policy? If asked by the federal government to endorse a proposition making the right of American citizens to take up and hold mining claims

in this province permanent, will they recommend the legislature to pass an act to that effect? If they are asked to introduce and pass through the house a measure depriving all aliens, other than citizens of the United States, from enjoying the privileges granted by our mining laws, will they accede to the proposition? Have they thought out what consideration they will ask as an inducement for the province to relinquish its control over its mines to that extent?

This is one, but not by any means the only question likely to be brought up at the Quebec conference in which the legislature and people of British Columbia have a direct concern, and it is very greatly to be regretted that there is not some one at Quebec able to speak for the province and insist that its rights shall be safeguarded in any concessions that may be made to our neighbors. The composition of the commission does not indicate any special desire on the part of the federal government to see that the interests of this province, which is so deeply concerned in the outcome of the conference, shall be properly watched, and the provincial government seems disposed to ignore the matter entirely.

THE WEST COAST.

Advices from the West Coast continue to be very favorable to the prospects of mining there. As good reason now exists to expect great developments there as Rossland afforded four years ago. The quality of the ore is every whit as good as that of the Rossland product. The deposits promise to be fully as extensive and numerous. The facilities for reaching them and of shipping out ore are better, and the absence of severe winter weather is a great advantage. A very great deal of work is in progress, although the public do not hear very much about it. The reason of this is that there is not the speculative element behind the West Coast that there was behind Rossland. Before there was anything to the great Kootenay camp worth mentioning, as it then appeared, Spokane was booming for it all it was worth. The whole country was set to talking about it, and there was a lot of business being done before an ounce of gold had been got out in the regular course of smelting. There are just as many elements on the West Coast for a mining boom as Rossland had in those days, but so little is said about it that even people in Victoria do not realize that any day results may be announced from Alberni and elsewhere that will give us a Kootenay at our very doors. Perhaps it is just as well to go a little slowly in such matters, and thus avoid disappointment, but we are not sure that Victoria people are not taking the matter a little too indifferently. It is a way they have, and we are not satisfied that it is altogether a good way.

The Hooley exposure seems likely to cause the death of the "guinea pig." But what will the promoter and the investor do without the animal?

of rigorous church rule, every other holiday than those which were holy days was strictly prohibited. At one time there were, in holidays, in the sense of days of recreation or secular celebration, began to be observed. The beginning of the New Year, the birthday of the reigning sovereign, or some important event in a nation's history was set apart as a holiday quite apart from any religious significance. But all these are local, in the sense that they are confined to the particular country in which they are established. Labor Day is almost a universal holiday among civilized nations, although the same date is not observed everywhere. The interesting fact is that nearly every civilized country has set apart a day in recognition of the dignity and influence of labor. Nothing is more significant of the place which the working classes have taken in the affairs of the world. The man with his coat off comes very near to controlling the destinies of nations to-day. The earnest desire of all true patriots should be that he will learn to appreciate the tremendous possibilities involved in his new power.

Everything points to an immense export of food products from America to Asia, Great Britain, Japan and Russia are likely to be the largest purchasers in the immediate future, but it will not be long before China is in the market as far more extensive buyer than at present. This will mean much for Canada, for it is easily apparent that the United States cannot much increase its export of wheat, which is the principal product in demand. On the other hand, only the margin of the great Canadian wheat field is cultivated.

A very active campaign is in progress all over Canada in favor of prohibition. Doubtless there is more or less work being done on the other side, but it is not very conspicuous. If we may judge from the newspapers, there will be a very large vote thrown in the Eastern provinces, with the exception of Quebec.

The Hooley exposure seems likely to cause the death of the "guinea pig." But what will the promoter and the investor do without the animal?

Current Comment

CANADA MUST SIT UP.

Portland Oregonian.

The leading questions that will come up for discussion and settlement before the sitting conference at Quebec, representing Great Britain, the Dominion, Newfoundland on the one side, and the United States on the other, are pelagic sealing and the delimitation of the boundary between Alaska and British North America. In regard to pelagic sealing, we hold that the restrictions placed upon it by the Paris board of arbitration as to time, place, mode of destruction, are insufficient to prevent the complete obliteration of seal life at no remote period. At present the destruction of pregnant females and the mothers of pup seals through killing seals in the open seas, threatens the herd with extinction.

The discovery of gold at the Klondike and elsewhere on the headwaters of the Yukon makes the speedy settlement of the Alaska boundary of great importance. Another important question for settlement is the revision of the clauses of the treaty of 1818 by which Americans are prevented from obtaining bait or supplies in the Atlantic ports of Canada. It is reported that New England is anxious for reciprocity, but of what value is any concession Canada could make, so long as the present preferential tariff of 25 per cent., enacted last year in favor of England, stands? Will Canada tell us how the admission of our manufacturers to a market of 5,000,000 consumers can be reckoned an equivalent for the admission of Canadian raw products to a market of 70,000,000? Reciprocity is out of the question under these circumstances.

There is only one straight road to free trade between Canada and this country, and that is through political union. All previous joint Anglo-American conferences which have met to arrange differences between Canada and the United States have either settled nothing or settled nothing right. The present hope for a more favorable outcome than in the past is due to several causes. First,

England and the United States have reached a state of mutual good feeling; second, we have, through recent events, the advantage of Canada. So far as the seal herd is concerned, it is become a matter of comparatively small consequence, for the Canadian hunters have reduced the herd so greatly in numbers that it will probably be game not worth the candle to try and preserve the wretched remnant. In Alaska we hold within our borders the approaches to Canadian territory; we hold the best fisheries on the Alaskan coast; in Cuba and Porto Rico we control the seat of the colonial Canadian trade in fish, which we can destroy by tariff regulation, just as the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico in our hands will destroy the market for the sugar of the English West Indies. Canada hitherto has prevented us from making reciprocity treaties with Jamaica and Newfoundland, but to-day we control in Cuba and Porto Rico a lucrative tropical market for the fish of Newfoundland, and we can ruin the sugar trade of Jamaica and the other English islands of the West Indies. Newfoundland has a place in this conference, and the English West Indies will be heard before it.

LABOR DAY.

When you come to think of it, the day just past is a feature of the age in which we live. A holiday is of itself not such an extraordinary thing that one more or less calls for special comment. But there is no holiday quite like Labor Day in its significance. We are so accustomed to the word that we forget that holiday meant originally "holy day," that is, a day consecrated to religious ceremonies, or in commemoration of some saint, or some incident in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. Thus we had Sunday, Christmas, Good Friday, and a few conspicuous saint's days. In some European countries the practice once was, and may now be, for individuals to observe a holy day the day set apart for the particular saint whose name he bore. Of course, long before the Christian era there were holidays, but they were called by another name, and with the downfall of the Roman Empire and the institution

AN OTTAWA CONSPIRACY.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

The British Columbia political crisis is traced to Ottawa.

It resulted from the decision there to set up a local government in alliance with the federal men, and to complete the chain of provincial administrations working for Sifton and Tarte from end to end of the Dominion.

The union of local and Federal forces, all coercive and corrupt, introduces a new peril.

Bold enough today is the exploiting and greedy element.

Entrenched behind the combined governments, it will be more brazenly dishonest than ever.

If the federal politicians had not renounced to fear the people, they would not need to interfere in provincial concerns.

ALASKA POSTAL SERVICE.
What It Cost the Government to Carry the United States Mails to the Far North.

A Washington letter of recent date says: "Many people are inclined to underestimate the mail service afforded far-distant Alaska, and labor under the impression that when that territory receives one mail a month from the States, it is doing exceedingly well. As a matter of fact, this is a great mistake. There are now in operation between Seattle and different Alaskan points four different mail routes, which are covered from two to six times a month each. In other words, Alaska receives mail from the United States about 15 times each month during the summer, and at least eight times a month during the winter season. Considering its distance from the United States, its immense, limited travelling facilities and scattered population, this is by no means a poor showing, but rather one worthy of commendation. On the inland routes, especially those over the various roads, service is more frequent, and such districts are supplied in much the same manner as are the rural districts in the States.

"While there are four great routes starting at Seattle, no two of them cover the same track, nor touch at the same points throughout. One route starting at that city goes by way of Mary Island, Alaska, Metlakatla, Fort Wrangel, Juneau and Skagway, to Dyea, covering in a single trip 1,043 miles. Another route leaves Seattle, touching at Port Townsend, Wash., Mary Island, Ketchikan, Fort Wrangel and Juneau, ending at Skagway and covering only 1,012 miles. This route, however, supplies Killisnoo, Sitka, Douglas, Dyea, Loring and Victoria, B. C. A third route stops only at Mary Island, Saxman, Ketchikan, Fort Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea. By far the longest route is that starting at Seattle and running by way of Unalaska, St. Michael and points along the Yukon to Circle and Dawson City. This route is 4,478 miles in length, and in addition to being the longest, is covered at the most frequent intervals, namely, six times a month during the season of navigation. The first three lines supplied only the points located in southern Alaska, but the last route extends into the far northern gold fields. Its importance may be imagined after considering the frequency of the trips, as compared with those on the other lines.

"A purely local mail route, helping to supply the gold fields, is that running from Sitka to Yakutat, Nushagak, Homer, Kadiak, Karluk, Sand Point, Unal and Belkofsky to Unalaska, and covering a distance of 1,516 miles. These trips are made but once a month, and then only during the summer season from April to October. During this same season a steamer is run from Unalaska to Nushagak and back twice a month, the distance being only 45 miles each way.

"All of this mail service is performed by contractors at certain amounts per year or per trip, the latter method seeming to be the cheaper for the government. It may be surprising to know that about \$20,000 is expended yearly by this government in order to supply Alaska with mails by steamers. This sum would seem exorbitant, until the length and frequency of the trips are considered. However, that figure does not include the sums expended in overland mail deliveries throughout the territory.

"Aside from the two local water or steamboat routes, Alaska boasts of six different routes, ranging from two to 1,618 miles in length. The longest of these runs from Juneau, by way of Dyea, Sheep Camp, Dawson, Forty-Mile and Circle, to Weare, and is covered twice a month all the year round. Next in importance is the route from St. Michael, by Kitik, Koserev, Anvik, Nulato and Novikikat, to Weare, 900 miles long, covered only once a month. From Fort Wrangel, by Shakan and Klawock, to Jackson, is a route which is covered twice a month from April to November, and once a month the rest of the term, and once a month the rest of the year. The two short routes from Metlakatla to Ketchikan, and from Chilkat to Haines, are respectively 16 and two miles in length, and both are covered weekly, from January to December. From Ketchikan to Loring, a 23-mile trip is made twice a month by a local contractor and for a small sum. According to the books of the department, these six mail routes cost the government about \$100,000 each year, basing the figures on those contracted for the current season, making the total cost of carrying Alaska mails \$120,000 a year.

"Nor is this the entire cost of the Alaska service. There are many postmasters to be paid, in addition to carriers. Ten years ago Alaska had but 11 postoffices in all; to-day she stands out with 30 to her credit. Several of those formerly in operation have been discontinued, and many new ones have been established. Moreover, there are several others now under consideration at the postoffice department, awaiting approval before being put in operation. The largest Alaska office to-day are at Circle, Dyea, Fort Wrangel, Juneau, St. Michael, Skagway and Sitka. These offices are in charge of the following respective postmasters: Leroy N. McQuestion, Samuel J. Heron, Clara M. Earhart, Richard P. Nelson, R. F. Ivey, William B. Sampson and Pauline Archangelik, all of whom were appointed not later than 1896, and several in 1898. The following list of postoffices, with their postmasters, completes the Alaska list at the present date.

Raw from Her Toes to Her Knees

EXCITING EPISODES.

International Trouble—The White Horse Shooting—Wade "Licks" a Newspaper Man—Tried For Murder.

Further particulars as to the shooting of James Cowie by T. C. Burnett, purser of the *Ora*, were brought by passengers on the Seattle Sunday afternoon. According to persons who came out on the steamer *Ora*, Burnett had accused Cowie of appropriating some of the company's cash. Cowie and Burnett had a fight ashore as the result of this, and Burnett was pretty well bruised up. Afterwards Cowie went to the *Ora* and soon Burnett had another scrap, and Burnett, drawing a gun, shot Cowie in the stomach. Burnett afterwards stated that he had been ordered by the manager of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co. to get the money collected by the *Ora* in her last two trips, and take it to Bennett. The gun, he said, was carried by orders for protection. Dr. Le Blanc, who attended Cowie, thought he could not survive.

A little international difficulty is reported from Dawson over a robbery last month. A man named Perry was suspected of stealing \$8,000 from B. C. McDonald. Perry started down the river and was followed by a mounted police officer after he had got out of Canadian territory. It has been customary for the Canadian and United States officials on the Yukon not to be too strict in the interpretation of the boundary in the matter of arrests, as extradition proceedings from that country have to be taken at very long range, when one has to await papers from Ottawa and Washington. However, on this occasion City Collector Ivey, at Eagle, on the United States side, objected to the arrest, and Perry was taken away from the policeman. Consequently, extradition proceedings will have to be instituted.

Judge Maguire, as well as Crown Prosecutor Wade, started down the river to go out by way of St. Michael a day or two before the *Ora* left. It had been expected that Judge Maguire would leave, but Mr. Ogilvie was very much astonished when, on his way in, he learned that Wade was not waiting to meet him. It was reported by some of the passengers from Dawson that Mr. Wade had had a row with E. Leroy Pelletier, the New York Times' correspondent, just prior to leaving the Klondike capital, and had blackened Pelletier's eyes.

The last case heard by Judge Maguire before leaving Dawson was the trial for murder of E. Henderson, who killed his partner, Thorneburg Peterson, in September, 1897, while on the trail to Dawson. The two were in a tent together, when other people camping at some distance heard shots and arrived in time to hear Peterson accuse Henderson of the crime. Henderson was afterwards arrested by Constable Hinds and finally carried to Dawson for trial. The prisoner's defence was that Peterson had intended to kill him, and had knocked him down and was choking him, when he fired in self-defence. The jury brought in a verdict of murder, with a recommendation to mercy, but it is believed that the authorities at Ottawa will not interfere with the death sentence.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

To the Editor: In reply to Mr. Begg's query in yesterday's issue, I wish to state that 131st meridian should read 132nd. It is clearly a clerical error, as I have seen the line on 132nd meridian, on my private map.

It is pleasing to find so zealous and consistent an advocate as Mr. Begg has proved himself to be, in the same cause.

EDWD. MALLANDAINE.

DO YOU READ?

What people are saying about Hood's *Sarsaparilla*? It is curing the worst cases of serpula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Fixtures Announced From Several Parts of the Province.

The following list shows the dates and places of exhibitions so far as known; to amplify the list, the Colonist will be glad to hear from secretaries of agricultural societies:

Langley Sept. 21
Chilliwack Sept. 21
Kamloops Sept. 28 and 29
Vancouver Sept. 30
Duncan Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Ashcroft October 4 and 5
Westminster October 5 to 13

ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI

HYGIENE OF THE MOUTH AND STOMACH.

The great importance of attention to the Hygiene of the mouth and stomach is insisted upon by the Medical Profession. No better means can be adopted than the regular use of about a wineglassful of "Apenta" Water on first rising in the morning.

The mouth should be rinsed with it before drinking.

"APENTA"
THE BEST LAXATIVE.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER

HANDY LIST

VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.BOOK EXCHANGE.
WASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman, Office 26 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; telephone 171.FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.HOUSE AND SIG[®] LTD.
B. LETTUCE—Paints, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.HARDWARE.
M. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.HOTELS.
ACCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Parker.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europa, plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton at—largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN. WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke street. Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

SANTA BLOCK—Maynard's Shoe and Clothing Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALES AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., 401 and 403—Yates St. Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc. branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS, Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1883. 110 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

B. LETTUCE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefensible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and forty-eight (348), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), four hundred and sixty-nine (469), five hundred and sixty-nine (569), five hundred and seventy-four (574), six hundred and forty-six (646), six hundred and forty-seven (647), six hundred and forty-eight (648), six hundred and forty-nine (649), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty-two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (671), and six hundred and seventy-one (671), and a piece of land in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point 501 links from the north-west corner of said lot, and running along the said line along the north-west corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly one rod and thirteen perches more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefensible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
June 20th, 1898....LAKESIDE HOTEL.
Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING."

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province.

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros., Prop.

—THE—

B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.

Storage Department.

100,000 sq. feet of Storage.

Bonded. Storage.

Ordinary. Storage.

Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued. Advances Made.

NOTICE.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary, Victoria, 31st August, 1898.

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